## 

## EAST-WEST TRADE AND AUSTRIAN TREATY

- I. As to volume, the treaty terms proposed by USSR would not in themselves result in significant increase Austrian trade with Soviet Bloc.
  - A. Crude oil, to be delivered in payment for return of Soviet-held oil properties, would be little more than half the recent level of Austrian shipments to Bloc.
  - B. Proposed annual deliveries of \$25
    million in goods for 6 years (in compensation for USIA enterprises) are
    comparable to recent USIA exports
- II. Whether conclusion of treaty would pave

. Also itself.

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creasing such trade, as with all trade, and same is true of Austrian government.

- III. Since mid-'53 initiation of "New Course," general East-West trade has increased substantially, while Soviet-Satellite trade with Austria has declined.
  - A. Difficulties over quality, prices, and delivery dates of Bloc goods, rather than Austrian deficiencies, have held trade with Bloc to 10% of Austria's total.
  - B. Continuation of this proportion seems more likely in future than a return 1937 conditions (when Bloc countries accounted for more than 30% of Austrian trade.
  - iv. As to the composition of this trade, the Soviet treaty terms probably will not bring much change from the present.

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copper sheets and rolling mill equipment) requested are subject to East-West trade controls and therefore to Battle Act sanctions.

- iron sheets, rower-line cable, noncorrosive steel chemical apparatus,
  compressors, paper-making and woodprocessing machines, and certain
  precision instruments) are now manufactured in Soviet zone Austria and
  are representative Austrian export
  items.
  - the Bloc is too small to permit Austria being maneuvered into an economic dependence similar to Finland's.